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Geschichte Roms in seinem Uebergange von der republikanischen zur monarchischen Verfassung. Von W. DRUMANN. 2te Auflage, herausgegeben von P. GROEBE. Bd. III: Domitii -Iulii. Leipzig: Bornträger, 1906. Pp. xi+829. M. 24.

Drumann in his day had to meet the criticism that his work was not a history of Rome, but only contained material for the study of Roman history. That criticism cannot be made with justice against this volume, because a review of Caesar's exploits, with which it is almost exclusively concerned, supplemented by the necessary study of the movements of his rival, Pompey, constitutes the story of Rome during the period under consideration. The volume, therefore, meets the requirements of a history, and has the added charm which attaches to a biography. As a biography of Caesar, in its revised form, it easily holds the first place among such works in the matter of accuracy and completeness. The thorough acquaintance which Gröbe showed with the sources and with modern literature in the earlier volumes comes out in a still more striking way in this one.

In perhaps no period of Roman history has investigation been more active during the last twenty-five years than in that which runs from Caesar's first consulship to his death. The approximate completion of the *Corpus*, the revision of the text of Cicero's *Letters*, the studies in political history of Schmidt, Hirschfeld and Holzapfel, and in military history of Stoffel, Göler and others have greatly enlarged our knowledge of the facts and corrected our impressions of persons and events. With the results of this work down to the minutest details Gröbe in his notes and appendices has shown an intimate acquaintance. In fact he has himself made very important contributions to our knowledge. Following in the main the plan of the earlier volumes he has allowed Drumann's text to stand unchanged, but has made additions or suggested modifications of Drumann's statements in his notes. The longer additions to the work are placed in an appendix which runs from p. 693 to p. 827. There are seventeen of these supplements, the more important of which deal with Caesar's legions and legates in the several wars, with the outbreak of the Civil War, with Caesar's dictatorships, with the Dyrrachium-Pharsalus campaign, and with the Roman calendar in the years 65-43 B. C. The supplement last mentioned covers 72 pp., and is contributed by Prof. Ginzler, the well-known author of *Spezieller Kanon der Sonnen- und Mondfinsternisse*. Following a suggestion of Mommsen the editor in this volume has placed his own briefer comments at the foot of the page, and has thereby greatly facilitated the reading of the book. How thoroughgoing Gröbe's revision has been may be seen by glancing at almost any page. Sometimes a change in Drumann's statements is called for by a change in the text of an ancient author (cf. e. g., p. 257, n. 9; 275, n. 3; 388, n. 9), or by a better interpretation of a passage, while sometimes investigations made

since Drumann's time have materially altered the views of scholars (cf. e. g., p. 263, n. 4; 264, n. 1; 266, nn. 2, 3). If it had been his purpose to do so, the editor could not have brought out in a more interesting, concrete way, than his notes bring it out, the progress which has been made in Roman history in the last few decades. We cannot close this review, however, without noticing one defect in his plan of revision which concerns this volume particularly. Drumann's harsh estimate of Cicero's character and statesmanship is not commonly accepted by scholars today. That could, of course, be properly revised only by rewriting the text.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT

Q. Asconii Pediani orationum Ciceronis quinque enarratio, recognovit brevique adnotatione critica instruxit Albertus Curtius Clark. Oxonii: e typographio Clarendoniano, 1907. Pp. xxxv+104. 3s. 6d.

Cornelii Taciti Annalium ab excessu divi Augusti libri, recognovit brevique adnotatione critica instruxit C. D. Fisher. Ibid. No page numbers. \$1.50.

The transmission of Asconius is through a manuscript found by Poggio at St. Gall in 1416, which has since disappeared. The problem of the editor is therefore the reconstruction of the text of this lost codex. Poggio was accompanied by two friends, Zomini (Sozomenus) and Bartolomaeo di Montepoliciano. All three made copies of the manuscript, and those of the last two (codd. S and M) have come down to us. At the time when the last critical edition of Asconius was made, that of Kiessling and Schöll in 1875, it was believed that the copy made by Poggio was lost, although the MSS of Asconius with the exception of S and M were copied from this codex (known as P). As long ago as 1896 (see *Class. Rev.* X, p. 301) Mr. Clark expressed the opinion that a manuscript at Madrid (cod. Matritensis x. 81) was the oldest of the Poggio family, and that it was possibly written by Poggio himself. In 1899 (*Class. Rev.* XIII, p. 119) he still hesitated to assert positively that the Matritensis was the lost P, although this opinion was held by Krohn and others. In his edition, however, he designates it as P=Matritensis x. 81 a Poggio scriptus. This new edition then not only gives us the text of Asconius in a more attractive form than before, but a new rescension of the text. Besides his own collation of P, the editor had the use of one made by Skutsch. An introduction gives an account of the life of Asconius together with a history and an examination of cod. P. The apparatus criticus, though not professing to be complete, is much fuller than is usual in the volumes of this series.

No such good fortune has attended the editor of the *Annals*. He